

# 'Free Germany' Group Urges People, Army to Revolt

## Full Text of Manifesto

# Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

★ 1 Star Edition

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, July 21.—The National Committee of "Freies Deutschland" (Free Germany), which organized itself here at a conference, July 12 and 13th, made public today a manifesto addressed to the German people calling for immediate action of the Germans at home, and of the German army, to overthrow the Hitler government and build a truly democratic Germany.

The committee, whose organization was reported yesterday in the first issue of its newspaper here, is headed by the prominent writer, Erich Weinert, and Prince Heinrich Von Einsiedel, great grandson of Bismarck, captured here on the eastern front some time ago.

The appeal to the German people is republished today on a full page of PRAVDA, and reads:

"GERMANS! Events demand of us an immediate solution. The National Committee of 'Free Germany' (Freies Deutschland) has been organized at a time of mortal danger hanging over our country and threatening its very existence.

"The National Committee is composed of workers and writers, soldiers and officers, trade union functionaries and political figures, people with the most different political views and convictions who only a year ago would have considered such unification impossible.

"The National Committee expresses the thoughts and aspirations of millions of Germans on the front and in the rear who are disturbed about the fate of their country.

"The National Committee has the right, and is obliged in this hour, to speak on behalf of the German people, to speak clearly and firmly, as the gravity of the present moment demands.

**HITLER IS DRAGGING GERMANY INTO AN ABYSS**

"Look and see what is taking place on the fronts. The defeats of the last seven months are unparalleled in the history of Germany—Stalingrad, the Don, the Caucasus, Libya and Tunisia.

"Full responsibility for these defeats rests with Hitler. And nonetheless he still continues to remain at the head of the army and state.

"The German troops are far from their country at present. Scattered along a front stretching for thousands of kilometers, and linked with allies who are known to be ineffective fighters and unreliable, they are face to face with a powerful coalition whose strength is growing hourly.

"The troops of England and America are at the gates of Europe. The day is drawing nigh when blows will rain down on Germany simultaneously from all sides. The weakened German army, pressed back by superior enemy forces, will not be able to hold out very much longer. The hour of its collapse is approaching!

"Look and see what is taking place at home. Germany has already become a theatre of war.

"Towns, industrial centers and shipbuilding yards are being destroyed on an ever bigger scale. Our mothers, wives and children are being deprived of shelter and their possessions.

"Their rights and freedom have been taken away from the peasants. Total mobilization is ruining the handicraftsmen and sapping the remaining strength of the working people.

"Hitler prepared for this predatory war years in advance without consulting the will of the people. Hitler led Germany to political isolation. He has irresponsibly challenged the three greatest world powers with the result that they have united for ruthless struggle against Hitlerism.

"He has turned the whole of Europe into an enemy of the German people and has covered their name with shame. He is responsible for the hatred which today surrounds Germany.

"Never has a foreign foe hurled us Germans into such a gulf of disasters as has Hitler. The facts implacably show that the war is lost. Germany can prolong the war for a while longer at the price of unheard-of sacrifices and deprivations. The continuation of a hopeless war, however, would be tantamount to the nation's doom.

"But Germany must not die! To be or not to be—such is the question today facing our country. If the German people continue resignedly and submissively to allow themselves to be led to their doom, not only will their forces be sapped and dwindle with every passing day of

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## Here Are Signers of German Manifesto

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The German National Committee "Freies Deutschland" which organized itself in Moscow at a conference on July 12 and 13 is composed largely of professional German soldiers, captured by the Red Army, together with a number of prominent German exiles, former Reichstag members and professional

people who have been living in the USSR for some time.

President of the committee is the famous poet, Erich Weinert.

The first vice president is Major Karl Heitz, an engineer from Koenigsberg who was attached to the headquarters of the 371st Infantry division.

The second vice-president is Lieut. Prince Heinrich von Einsiedel, a great grandson of Bismarck and attached to the "Udet" Air Squadron No. 3.

**MANIFESTO TO GERMANS**

In the manifesto to the German people and the German army, made public yesterday—see adjoining columns—all members of the committee affixed their signatures, giving the towns from which they come, their professions, and posts in the German army.

The full list of signatories, as wirelessly via Intercontinental News follows:

Major Karl Heitz, headquarters of the 371st Infantry division, engineer from Koenigsberg; Major Heinrich Homann, the 100th rifle division, and professional soldier from Hamburg; Major Herbert Stoeslein, 44th Infantry division and engineer from Enns; Bodo Fleischer, captain in

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# ALLIED TROOPS SEIZE ENNA; SOVIETS CLOSING OREL TRAP

## Gain 20 Miles, Take 90 More Towns in Drive

LONDON, July 21 (UP).—The Russians have made new gains of from 3½ to 9½ miles in their drive against the Orel salient, a Russian special communique said tonight.

Ninety towns and villages have been captured north and east of Orel and the Red Army is now only 11 miles from the city on the east and a little more than nine miles from it on the northwest, the communique said.

Driving with perfect co-ordination, backed by thousands of roaring guns and covered by swarming planes of all types which rained bomb and shell and bullet on the German defenses, the Russians were closing a trap on the entire garrison of a quarter million men in the Orel salient.

**5 MILES FROM RAILROAD**

North of Orel the Russians were within five miles of the Orel-Bryansk railroad and they threatened at any hour to cut that main line of enemy retreat from the salient. They had already cut, on the north side, a highway which linked the Orel garrison with a network of fortified villages.

Northeast of Orel, the Russians Wednesday slashed down the Oka River and the Orel-Tula-Moscow railroad to take the town of Otyubka, only 7½ miles from the city, and a gain of nearly 20 miles since they took the bastion of Mtsensk Tuesday.

In their new advance, the Russians without pausing had driven across the Zusha River on a ten-mile front after taking Mtsensk, and had continued down the railroad and the Oka until they were within field-gun range of Orel.

On the east, the Russians advancing along the Yelets-Orel railroad had driven ahead 16 miles in a single day from Voroshilov to take Zolotarevo, 14 miles from Orel. The Soviet special communique said that along the entire perimeter of the Orel salient, the Red Army Wednesday made gains of from nearly four to more than nine miles.

The communique noted that the desperate Germans were spending

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## Orel Trap



Red Army men advanced closer to Orel on the north, east, and south yesterday bringing them within 11 miles of the city to the north and nine miles to the east. Almost a quarter of a million German troops face annihilation here as another one of Hitler's "intuitions" blows up in "Der Fuehrer's face."

## Bombs Away, for Rome Rail Yards



High over Rome the pattern of the city spreads on all sides just as one bomb (lower right) leaves the rack in the wake of another (middle right). Both of these bombers did plenty of damage to key railroad yards in Rome. At left (arrow) is the Colosseum, one of the cultural monuments which our pilots took care to leave undamaged.

## Byrnes Lashes Move To Slow War Output

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, July 21.—War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes today lashed out sharply at the over-optimism of those who think we can begin converting plants making materials of war to production for civilian requirements.

## Murray Tells of CIO Poll Drive

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, July 21.—CIO President Philip Murray and the CIO Special Committee on Congressional Action met with most of the CIO's 40 regional directors from over the country today. As Murray told a press conference later, "We are hopeful that Congress can be won back to the position it occupied before it ran amuck."

Faced with a large gathering of reporters, Murray made it clear that "that does not mean it must necessarily be a pro-labor Congress, but it should be a truly American Congress."

Apparently nettled, one reporter asked sharply: "Are you doubting the patriotism of Congress?"

**DESCRIPTS PROGRAM**

Murray, the silver-haired CIO chief, said, no, he was not questioning Congressional patriotism. "But it's the first time in history that a Congress resorted to such drastic measures as the Smith-

Act," he said.

Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, while not mentioning the workers as distinguished from the rest of the population, had said on the

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## Marcantonio Hits Dubinsky Trick On LaGuardia

"Another fraud of the Dubinsky-Rose clique"—that was how Congressman Vito Marcantonio last night characterized the attempt of the state American Labor Party Committee to shanghai Mayor La Guardia into their anti-Roosevelt camp.

The news of the Dubinsky-Rose chicanery came out when Mayor La Guardia yesterday demanded court action to strike his name from the Dubinsky-Rose slate in the coming primaries.

Congressman Marcantonio, chairman of the New York County Committee of the American Labor Party, at once issued a statement to the press at the headquarters of the New York County Committee, 16 E. 41st St.

**MAYOR EXPOSES FRAUD**

"Mayor La Guardia, in asking the court to strike his name from the ballot as a candidate on the Dubinsky-Rose slate, exposes another fraud committed by the Dubinsky-Rose clique," the fighting Congressman said.

"The Mayor's consent had never been obtained, and his name was placed on their petition and said petition was filed subsequently with the Board of Elections without the Mayor's knowledge and consent."

"The Dubinsky-Rose clique's alibi that it knew nothing about it is false."

"Not only did it have full knowledge of this cheap trick, but the record will show that it announced a list of candidates to the press in which the Mayor was included. The Dubinsky-Rose clique attempted this fraud and crowded over it in announcing to the press that the Mayor was their candidate. Press statements of July 7, 8 and 9 bear me out."

"They sought to nominate the Mayor without his consent and knowledge, thus putting him on the spot in the hopes that the Mayor would remain on their slate."

"The Mayor slapped them down and now they seek to take the sting out of it by claiming no knowledge and offering to aid the Mayor to have his name removed from the slate."

"I am certain that the Mayor was chagrined over this latest piece

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## Sicily's Interior Cut, Foe in Rapid Retreat

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, July 21 (UP).—American and Canadian troops have captured Enna, severing Sicily's interior communications, and the enemy was reported in headlong retreat to the Messina peninsula tonight for a final stand with German reinforcements from Italy.

Battling desperately to cover the retreat, German tanks counter-attacked against British sles forced south of Catania but were beaten back with heavy losses and crew casualties in continuation of the fiercest fighting of the 12-day-old campaign.

Half of Sicily's 9,900 square miles now lay under allied control and with the fall of Enna all remaining Axis positions to the west were cut off from supply except by way of the dangerous north coast road. Considerable numbers of enemy rear-guard troops, were reported trapped.

Along the coast road and secondary routes in north Sicily other

## Swiss Report New Rome Raid

LONDON, July 21 (UP).—Incendiaries and light explosive bombs fell in the Rome suburbs today and air raid sirens sounded a 65-minute alarm in the capital only 48 hours after it had been raided by more than 500 American planes, Swiss dispatches reported.

Axis forces were reported streaming eastward, with the Germans sealing all transports so that two Italian "motorized" divisions taking part in the withdrawal were forced to walk, front dispatches said.

**BATTLE NOT OVER**

But despite the rapid conquest of central Sicily, the battle was far from over. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, just returned from a second visit to the front, emphasized this in a press conference when he revealed the Germans on the "Mt. Etna Line"—based on Catania—were reinforcing themselves from the Italian mainland.

The Germans in that area are putting up the stiffest sort of resistance, Eisenhower said, and "the enemy apparently plans to make a stand along a line at the base of

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## Consumers Hit Out At Black Market

New York City consumers yesterday struck against the black market and profiteers by staying away from poultry counters. This was the first mass action on the part of consumers in protest against higher than ceiling prices.

Markets Commissioner Daniel P. Woolley reported that two carloads of live poultry, about 30,000 pounds, delivered Monday had remained unsold at the Queens city poultry terminal.

The Commissioner said that the buyers' action should bring a price drop.

By their action, consumers showed retailers that a mutual interest binds the two groups in fighting black markets.

Several weeks ago thousands of Jewish poultry stores closed in an effort to break the black market. Dealers were finally forced to reopen their stores after a loss of business with no concrete results. The present strike will do more to help wipe out profiteering at the expense of both retailer and consumer than the isolated act of poultry dealers, carried out without consumer support.

This action should also convince retailers that consumers' interest in keeping prices in line will help them in the end. They should not resist the attempt of consumers to enforce OPA ceiling prices. A shortsighted attitude on the retailers' part for quick profits at the expense of consumers will only work against him in the long run.

An article by James F. Ford on the March-on-Washington Movement scheduled to appear in the Daily Worker today will appear tomorrow.

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## Besieged Munda Heavily Battered

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, July 22, Thursday (UP).—Jungle troops tightened their grip on Munda today and the fall of that strategic enemy base on New Georgia was believed near as powerful Allied bomber fleets continued to pound desperate Japanese attempts to rescue their increasingly-jeopardized position in the Central Solomons.

The position of the beleaguered enemy garrison at Munda, still battling determinedly, was described officially as "dangerous and difficult."

A Japanese attempt to reinforce their important base at Vila, on Kolombangara Island was frustrated Tuesday by a force of heavy Liberators, Mustangs, Mitchells, and Avengers dive-bombers.

Roaring down on an 11-ship convoy, attempting to sneak down the west coast of Kolombangara, the bombers sank a light cruiser and probably three destroyers, damaged another destroyer and a transport, and sent the rest of the ships scurrying northward.

At the southern end of the 750-mile southwest Pacific Front, Allied attack planes continued their pounding of Japanese bases on and around New Guinea, concentrating on the Salamaua sector, where Allied troops are closing in on Komiatum from three sides.

## Cacchione Urges Rent Fight Turnout

Communist Councilman Peter Cacchione yesterday called upon tenants and mass organizations to be present at the open hearing of the City Council Wednesday, July 28, when freezing of city rents will be under discussion.

## Lewis Illinois Pact Will Hike Prices

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The United Mine Workers and the Illinois Coal Operators Association reached accord today on a soft coal wage contract calling for \$12.50 a day portal to portal pay and an extra \$1.50 daily through lengthening the basic work day from seven to eight hours.

Operators said that the contract specifies that terms would be effective only after necessary approval by government agencies and granting of coal price increases by OPA to cover increased labor costs.

John L. Lewis and the operators thus emerge with a proposal for a step-up in the nation's coal bill and a proposition on partial-portal pay, which was won months ago in

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Read the DAILY WORKER Every Day

## Two Nooses Tighten

By a Veteran Commander

SICILY appears to be in the bag. General Patton's forces have taken Enna in conjunction with the Canadians. This breaks the ring of Axis communications girding the northeast one-third of Sicily, including Catania and Messina. The maneuverability of what remains of the Axis garrison is now practically nil. They have to fight or surrender where they are.

### On the War Fronts

The central American column is now probably racing northwestward, toward Termini Imeresi on the north coast, forty miles away by rail or highway. Thus Patton's job appears to be the cutting of Sicily in two.

From Enna Allied troops will probably move to Leonforte and Nicosia, cutting the last highway running from Catania westward.

It is entirely possible that an Allied column will strike from Nicosia north to San Stefano on the north coast and hence will wheel eastward under the protection of British naval guns racing along the coast toward Messina while General Montgomery pins down what is left of Axis armor before Catania. Such a maneuver would permit Montgomery to avoid passing through the tough defile between the sea and the Mt. Etna massif.

Meanwhile, the Axis troops west of the line Agrigento-Termini Imeresi would face another "Cap Bon" trap. The road to Europe is practically open now.

(In yesterday's column the sentence "the Germans have probably abandoned the garrison of Italy" should read "... the garrison of Sicily.")

ON THE Eastern Front things are going very well and in a big way. The encirclement of Orel is shaping up and Soviet artillery is now shelling the Orel-Bryansk railway from captured Studenka at a range of only five miles. The gap between the two Soviet prongs holding Orel in a vise is now only some 30 miles wide and soon Soviet heavy artillery will cover it entirely with its fire in one of those famous Red Army "artillery wringers."

The four-odd German army corps in the Orel bulge are now squeezed into a space of only 2,500 square miles and they have little elbow room left.

And now we learn that the Red Army has started two other breakthrough operations—one across the Donets south of Izyum, and the other across the Mius east of Taganrog. Both rivers have been crossed by Soviet troops.

Somewhere on that 450-mile blazing front Soviet troops have advanced from 25 to 30 miles between sundown on Tuesday and noon on Wednesday. This does look like the good old cavalry having been thrust into a breach. The location of this maneuver is not given. If this is so, one of the two famous cavalry corps—General Belov's Guards Cavalry Corps or General Kirichenko's Cossack Cavalry Corps must be in action again.

Thus now two "Stalingrads-in-the-making" cast their shadow on the map—the encirclement of the Orel bulge and the encirclement of the Donets Basin. The first has definitely taken shape, the second is only an embryo—so far.

ROME at last has been bombed. It was high time. It is the bottleneck of all railroad communications between northern and southern Italy and the destruction of its railroad yards is of great importance. Too bad, of course, that it happens to be a sacred city, but Canterbury and Kiev are no less sacred to Protestants and Greek Catholics, and the clamor among Rome is out of proportion to that which followed (or did not follow) the bombing and destruction of those other two shrine-cities.

Big Army Liberators flew 2,000 miles (round trip) to bomb the Japanese base at Paramushiro in the Kurile Islands, near Kamchatka. For the fourth time the Japanese got a task force of theirs blasted on the approaches to Munda. This time it was the job of our airmen who sank an enemy cruiser and two destroyers. It is strange indeed that the Japanese always seem to be sending inadequate forces, in dribs and drabs, to do a job cut out for a big force.

## Allied Troops Capture Enna, Foe Retreating

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the northeastern peninsula of the island, including Mt. Etna.

"Due to the nature of terrain and the location of the enemy forces, the task facing the eighth army including Canadian forces is one of bitter fighting with a generally slow advance," Eisenhower said.

"The seventh (American) army is making a more or less rapid advance through weaker resistance, thus over-running substantial portions of the island and confining the enemy to progressively smaller areas."

### BRITISH PROGRESS

An allied communiqué reported that the British, despite fierce steady progress in the reduction of Catania, whose approaches were studied with thick and cleverly concealed pill-boxes and a network of machine-gun nests.

One enemy flank rested on the sea and the British, so far had not been able to get through the mountains to turn the other, as the eighth army did at the Mareh line.

Canadian troops in the center of the allied front have continued their

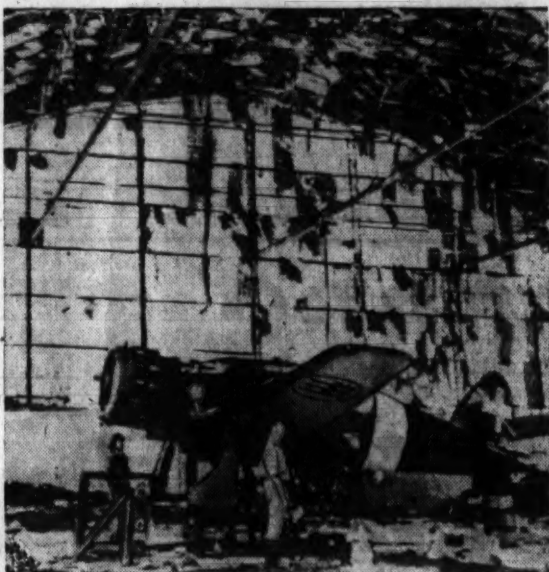
### Inside Algiers

By Frank Picaire  
Coming in Three Articles, Beginning This Sunday

The inside story of what is happening in French North Africa by the correspondent of the London DAILY WORKER.

Watch For It Sunday

## U.S. Bombs Hit Sicily Hangar



Allied soldiers look over the remains of a hangar and plane at the Comiso airfield in Sicily after Allied raiders gave it a going over. The plane, caught while propped up for service, is only one of the many devastated by Allied fliers.

—Official OWI Radiophoto

## Vow Ouster of Fascist Officials

LONDON, July 21 (UP). — Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden assured questioners in the House of Commons today that the fascist regime and all fascist appointees will be eliminated in all occupied Italian territory.

Laborite Ivor Thomas asked assurance that no collaborationist or quisling regime would be established after the unconditional surrender of the Italian army.

"One of the avowed aims of the British Government," Eden said, "is the elimination of the fascist regime, and you may be assured this aim will continue to be pursued."

Answering a question regarding press reports saying present mayors and other fascist appointees would be kept in office under the Allied military rule, Eden remarked he had not seen the reports.

"But our general practice would be for these gentlemen to depart from their offices," he added. Churchill also assured Thomas the Allied military government in Sicily would "countenance no political activity by the inhabitants."

## Urge Allies Hasten All-Out Blow at Axis

Calling for an immediate broadening of our military operations to include a full-scale invasion of the European continent, a statement issued by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship asked the American people to send messages to President Roosevelt halting the invasion of Sicily and expressing their readiness for "any immediate sacrifice a full-scale invasion requires."

Calling for unity at home and unity with our allies, the statement said: "We must back this great action in Sicily with all our hearts and with all our strength to insure its success and to hasten the main blow at the Axis from Continental Europe itself."

"The sacrifices our boys are making today will hasten the end of the war and lessen immeasurably the sacrifices still to be made. That is why our Soviet allies, locked in the grimmest battle of the whole war, rejoice with us in the invasion of Sicily. With us they recognize it as a great step toward the Second Front in Europe—the full Second Front that will come into being only when the invasion of the Continent of Europe forces Hitler into a disastrous two-front war," the statement continues.

## Red Army Tightens Orel Trap

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their tanks and men prodigally into vain counter-attacks.

### DOWN 131 PLANES

In the Orel fighting alone, the Russians Tuesday disabled or destroyed 77 German tanks and shot down 131 German planes, the special communiqué said.

Only general gains were claimed in the Russian offensives north of Belgorod and along the Donets and Mius rivers.

But Moscow dispatches, based on front reports and passed by the Russian censors, made it plain that grand-scale offensives were developing on all three fronts in addition to the blazing battle around Orel. Germany admitted, in broadcasts recorded here, new Russian penetrations in its lines especially around Orel, but commentators started using the alibi that the High Command was "adjusting" its front.

Military experts said that the stubborn Hitler was gambling with the lives of countless of his men in standing at Orel where the Russians were closing in.

## Galicia: An Example of What Franco Has Done to Spain

Seven years of Franco's rule have turned Galicia into a miserable region. Vast expanses of land lie uncultivated. The young men have fallen in the war or before the Civil Guard and Falangist detachments. Thousands of workers and peasants are still lost in concentration camps and prisons.

The Galician women are in deep mourning. Sorrow and pain have contracted their features. But within them is a smoldering hatred of the fascist traitors of their country and they take advantage of many occasions to show it.

La Coruna is a dead city. In spite of the many assassinations and prisoners, work is a privilege of the minority. Unemployment is reaching inexplicable proportions. The fields are deserted and a sizeable part of the rural population has concentrated in La Coruna.

The difficulty of finding jobs grows with each day that passes. Factories are closing their doors, since raw materials are going directly to Germany. The building industry is suffering a severe crisis because all materials are being sent to the German army for its trenches.

Masons who find work earn 9.50 or 9.75 pesetas per day. The average daily wage for unskilled labor in La Coruna is 7.50 pesetas. The social laws which Franco promulgated to fool the workers are a joke. A family subsidy which was established to award large families with two pesetas per day per child is not paid. In certain cases where the fathers made demands because of having to maintain seven or eight children, the maximum they received was five pesetas per day.

The Falange specifies that it is necessary to belong to its fascist unions in order to work. The workers sabotage this order and there are many employers who accept workers not enrolled in the famous "vertical syndicates."

If finding work is difficult, eating in La Coruna is practically impossible. The official rations are not given out regularly, and when they are received, they are in such microscopic quantity that they do not solve the awful problem of hunger. Nominally, the people of La Coruna have the right weekly to two pounds of oil, and 4½ pounds of potatoes. Monthly, they should receive five ounces of coffee, two ounces of chocolate and 5½ ounces of ham. However, there are times when two or three months go by without this allowance.

A great many women are forced by hunger to prostitute themselves for a piece of bread. Venereal disease has risen considerably.

GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES  
The Franco authorities in Galicia are making great efforts to liquidate the valiant guerrilla bands, which are keeping the regime's repressive forces checkmated with extraordinary heroism. As many punitive expeditions as are organized come to an end without practical results, and even the Civil Guard says there is nothing to be done against the bands, because they know every inch of the terrain they cover, and furthermore, they have excellent arms. They can count on the people's support.

These peasants of the regions in which they operate are their best collaborators. A liaison service keeps them up-to-date on the methods the Falangists adopt to fight them. Recently the guerrilla fighters swept down on the town of Lalín and stormed the Civil Guard barracks, taking as hostages some Falangists who were particularly notorious for their repressive activities. They entered the Falange storehouses and took all the food they found, dividing it among the civilian population. The guerrilla fighters are a great help and are counted upon by the Galician people in general. The largest groups are found in the mountains of Pontevedra, Fuido, Montes de Brana, and El Ferrol.

The Falange promises great considerations to workers who enroll

## Franco Can't Take It; OWI Broadcast Brings Protest

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Thin-skinned General Franco, butcher of the Spanish people, had the gall yesterday to protest to the State Department against a speech by the Mexican ambassador, Castillo Najera, which criticized the Spanish government head as a "traitor" and a "puppet."

Najera's speech was made under the auspice of the OWI on Bastille Day, and was an appeal to the French people to hold fast against the Axis. Najera is a former Mexican ambassador to France, and well-known in that country.

Franco's protest to the State Department was made by the fascist dictator's agent here, Ambassador Francisco de Cardenas. Speaking in French over the OWI's radio facilities, the Mexican ambassador had attacked both Mussolini and Franco. "The wolf who gave milk to the twins... has been chased out of Rome by an accomplice of the barbarians," said Najera, "and another traitor, puppet of the Uhlans has made Spain fall into a black era of servitude."

"But in Italy, just as in Spain, thousands and thousands of proud spirits are with us, hoping for the hour that will bring back human dignity," said the Mexican ambassador. Franco didn't like that. We hope the State Department won't take it into its head to apologize.

to work in Germany. They are assured food and good pay, as well as advantages for the families they leave behind. At first, profiting by the misery of the Galician people, they were able to get together a few volunteers from among the most backward workers. Later, the Falangists had to resort to every imaginable trick to keep on sending slaves to their masters.

The Spanish press is completely under Falangist control, that is to say German control. At the beginning of the attack on Russia, all Galician and Spanish newspapers said that the Red Army was an army of ragamuffins, without morale, discipline or armaments. After the terrible experiences suffered by the Axis troops, they began to say it was a fighting and efficient army, whose power could not be underestimated "without running the risk of making fatal errors."

Confronted with such a change in attitude, the people loudly and ironically asked: "Which is it? Are the Russians good or bad soldiers?"

Ninety per cent of the population in Galicia is against Spain's entrance into the war on the side of the Axis. The victory at Stalingrad brought the masses of La Coruna real joy, which was publicly shown. Quite a few priests and many other Catholics openly express their hopes of a German defeat and affirm that they cannot support those who persecute the Catholic Church and the Catholics in concentration camps.

When the latest army mobilization was decreed, a considerable number of those called did not present themselves. Some hid, others fled and joined the guerrilla bands. The people don't want to fight against the Allies.

Recruitment of the Blue Division is accomplished by official orders of the military command, and whole regiments depart when thus assigned. There are no volunteers. The day that a regiment destined

for Russia left La Coruna, police and Falangist forces encircled the barracks, and the soldiers were taken under escort to the station, without their families being able to see them off. The Blue Division is thoroughly hated by the people.

The Spanish press made no mention of the Allied landings in Africa for three days. However, the news was known to everyone through the London radio. The people were filled with joy, and even organized isolated demonstrations to express their sentiments.

In the barracks, the soldiers listen to the London radio. A section of the army officers and command are against the Nazis and the Franco regime, many of them because they have fallen into disgrace, and because the environment and situation, the prospect that the Nazis are losing the war, the economic catastrophe, all these find echo in their way of thinking. Also, they are discontented at being humiliated by the presence of German advisors in all army commands.

The soldiers are submitted to a regimen of fierce hunger in the barracks. They all have to ask for food from home, and in some cases even beg from door to door. Not long ago in La Coruna a soldier was handed over to the War Council for having begged a little food from a house near the barracks; he was severely punished to set an example.

Only by a closely united struggle of all Spanish patriots will it be possible to prevent Franco and the Falange from bringing Spain into total war at Hitler's service. Only through close unity will it be possible to concentrate the struggle for freedom of the prisoners, for bread and work, for an end to the dispatching of men to Germany, for preventing one grain more of rice going to feed the assassins of humanity.

(Report appearing in the May 14, 1943, issue of ESPANA POPULAR)

One of the happy products of the war is the little 16-page monthly magazine, The German American, published by the German American Emergency Conference, 305 Broadway, New York.

Its pictures and features have already made journalistic history, some of its material having been reproduced in the New York Times and the New York Post, and the foreign language department of the Office of War Information has made use of some of its illustrations. The magazine is printed in both German and English, and is full of pictures and reproductions of exclusive documents.

JOURNALISTIC EXPLOITS  
Among the journalistic exploits of the German American are the following: a "special supplement" featuring leaflets and pamphlets circulated by the Red Army among German soldiers on the Eastern Front; publication of the text of the "Peace Manifesto" of German underground "Rhine-land Conference," received via Bern from the anti-Nazi short wave station, Deutscher Volkssender; excerpts from and facsimiles of recent copies of the war-time underground press of Germany; a special column, "Hidden Corners of Nazi propaganda," exposing the dirty work of some fascist-minded German language papers in this country.

Incidentally, the Belgian parliamentarian, Dr. A. Maréchal, who reached London some weeks ago, reports that the above-mentioned "Peace Manifesto" has a broad circulation among the people of the Rhine-land and the Ruhr.

The main task of the German American is to serve the United States war effort by mobilizing Americans of German descent. Too often have German leaders here told German-Americans that in order to be loyal to America they need only be neutral. But their

sons and daughters in the war factories tell them that being neutral only helps the enemy. And the German American makes the lesson clearer.

CEARS THE AIR  
The German American topples over old sectarian barriers that hamper some of our anti-fascist organizations, and reaches right out to the masses of German Americans. It points out to them that the liberal American press is more and more falling for the theory that the whole German people are equally guilty with Hitler for the war.

What, then, will happen to the German people after Hitler's defeat? The German American asks this question of every American of German extraction, and warns that the German people can decide their own destiny only if they take active part in overwhelming Nazism.

Among the contributors to the German American are the exiled German writers, Heinrich Mann, Anna Seghers, Berthold Brecht, Ferdinand Bruckner, Johannes Becher, Oskar Maria Graf, E. E. Kisch, Friedrich Wolf, and the former German Minister of Justice, Dr. Kurt Rosenfeld. The editor is Rudolph Koehler, business manager of Bakers Local No. 1, AFL.

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## Havana Parley To Ask World Labor Congress

(Special Wire to Allied Labor News)

MEXICO CITY, July 15 (Delayed)—A program to deal with war and post-war problems of Latin American workers will be proposed by the executive council of the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL), at its Havana meeting July 26 to August 1.

"The council will propose a world labor congress for the purpose of studying problems affecting labor now and in the future," CTAL President Vicente Lombardo Toledano told Allied Labor News in an exclusive interview this week.

"The Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM) at its recent Congress voted for CTAL affiliation with the Anglo-Soviet committee," Lombardo said. "A resolution to that effect will be presented to the council for its action."

The CTAL meeting is being held in Havana at the invitation of the Confederation of Cuban Workers and President Fulgencio Batista, who said that the delegates would be treated "as our own workers." An official welcome will be tendered the delegates at a mass meeting at the Labor Palace on July 25.

Action will also be taken on the banning of the Argentine General Confederation of Labor (OGT) this week by President Pedro Ramirez's government.

"The attitude of those countries whose international position is dubious or where labor does not have freedom to organize will be amply treated at the council meeting," Toledano said, mentioning specifically Argentina and Paraguay.

[The New York Times reported on July 14th that "the Argentine government dissolved the more radical of the two groups into which the General Confederation of Labor split some months before the downfall of the Castillo government."]

The split was caused by the refusal of Castillo-supporting Jose Domenech to accept the election to OGT leadership of Francisco Perez Leiros, CTAL vice-president, who favors a complete break with the Axis.

Declaring that relations with the CIO "are, as always, magnificent," Toledano praised the CIO's decision to send a fraternal delegation to Havana headed by Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO Committee on Latin American Affairs and secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

With regard to the convening of the proposed Pan-American labor assembly, Lombardo said that the CTAL will "certainly discuss the matter, although up to now CTAL efforts to bring about such a congress have failed, largely due to the attitude of a few United States labor leaders."

Up to this writing, CTAL headquarters here has received word that a total of 80 delegates and fraternal representatives will attend, including delegates from Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Colombia, Mexico, Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Fraternal delegates from the U.S., Canada, Great Britain, China, Australia and the Soviet Union have been invited, as well as representatives from Belgium, French and Spanish refugee labor groups.

The council is composed of the vice-presidents and general secretaries from the five regional areas—North, Caribbean, Center, Pacific and Atlantic. Members of the council, in addition to Toledano, include Francisco Perez Leiros, general secretary of the Argentine General Confederation of Labor; Bernardo Ibanez and Salvador Ocampo, general secretary and assistant general secretary of the Chilean Labor Confederation; Guillermo Rodriguez, general secretary of the Colombian Workers; Fidel Velasquez, general secretary of the Confederation of Mexican Workers; and Lasaro Pena, general secretary of the Confederation of Cuban Workers.

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# How to Solve The Meat Crisis

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# AFL Men Rap Tobin Threat to Strike Pledge

## Union Lookout

The International Typographical Union, which twice voted down reaffiliation to the AFL in membership referendums, will soon poll its membership for the third time on the same question. A proposal from Newark Local 103 has just received the requisite number of endorsements. Under the constitution, all locals backing the referendum must be listed in the union's international organ. The organ, the ITU Journal, has been suspended for three months as a result of a controversy between Claude Baker, international president, and Woodruff Randolph, international secretary-treasurer, who each lead a party inside the ITU.

A specially embossed copy of the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the Schneiderman case should be sent to Tom Murtha, president of the AFL Central Trades and Labor Council. The court held there was nothing subversive in Communist Party membership and that affiliation was not a grounds for deprivation of citizenship.

Murtha could use the information for occasions when he administers the oath of obligation to new delegates. AFL by-laws ban members of "subversive" organizations. Murtha is still mixed up on what's subversive. He informs news delegates that Communists are banned; leaves fascists out altogether. M. Davis, secretary of Painters Local 548, protested about it at one meeting and his local has sent the Central Trades a resolution on the question. Maybe a copy of the Supreme Court decision would help.

Joe Ryan, president-for-life of the International Longshoremen's Association, got praise from the Hearst press right after his hand-picked delegates crowned him. The New York Sun thought it over, and this week passed him a bouquet on its own, sweet, Tory-minded account. The Sun, whose anti-Roosevelt phobias often eclipse its interest in winning the war, praises Ryan's diatribes against Communists, which had an anti-administration twist.

In its exuberance, the Sun topples into a subject that is a little touchy in the goon-controlled I.L.A. After tossing its hat in the air over the convention's red-baiting, it adds: "But a resolution is not enough; as long as large numbers of labor union members waive the privilege and shirk the duty of casting their ballots in elections, just working minority groups, resolution or no resolution. The remedy, as in civic affairs, lies in the use of the ballot box by alert, well-informed and patriotic electors." The Sun better look out. If there's anything that makes Joe Ryan shout "Red" fast, it's an honest election.

Firing seven National Maritime Union members cost the United Fruit Co. \$672.50. The seven union seamen were fired in May, 1941, one day after they signed articles for a South American voyage. . . . No fault had been found with the men's work. . . . The ship was being transferred to the navy, the company said. Now, two years later, United States District Judge H. Rifkind rules the company must pay each man a full month's wages. The total comes to \$672.50. NMU lawyers handled the case.

Roll, Roll, Roll Back the Prices, say Industrial Insurance Agent Union agents in Local 30, United Office and Professional Workers, this week, as they distribute roll-back literature in the homes of 100,000 New York families. Anti-Black Market literature is also being passed out by the insurance agents, who are canvassing New York homes this week at the call of Local 30. The roll-back campaign, which began last Monday, was voted at a meeting of the union's joint-regional council at which 185 delegates were present.

## 31 Noted Americans Join ILD National Committee

Addition of 31 new members to the National Committee of the International Labor Defense, following a national conference of the organization held last month, was announced yesterday by Congressman Vito Marcantonio, who was re-elected president of the ILD.

The new members added to the committee are:

Charlotte A. Bass, editor, "The California Eagle," Los Angeles; Warren K. Billings, San Francisco; Paul Boulet, Cooks, Pastry Cooks and Assistants Union, Local 44, San Francisco; Louis E. Burhan, organizational secretary, Southern Negro Youth Conference, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos, president, Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico; Charles Collins, executive secretary, Negro Labor Victory Committee, New York; James Conroy, president, Local 430, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, New York; Juan Antonio Coretjer, secretary, Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico; Thelma Dale, administrative secretary, National Negro Congress; W. J. Decker, secretary, National Negro Congress; W. J. Decker, secretary, San Diego, Calif.; Industrial Union Council; Graham Dolan, editor, "The Union," Denver, Colo.; Frank Duto, secretary, Local 1, Bakery Workers, New York; C. G. Edelen, president, Local 31, United Automobile Workers, Detroit, Mich.; Dorothy K. Funn, administrative secretary, Negro Labor Victory Committee, New York;

Ben Gold, president, International Fur and Leather Workers Union, New York; John Goodman, secretary-treasurer, Local 144, Hotel Front Service, New York; Donald Henderson, president, United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, Philadelphia; Katherine Hoffman, administrative secretary, Newark Industrial Union Council; Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack, New York;

Joseph F. Jurich, president, International Fishermen and Allied Workers of America, Seattle; Alfred G. Larke, secretary, Greater Buffalo (N.Y.) Industrial Union Council; John D. Masso, business representative, Glass Bevelers Local 528, New York; Hollis G. Matheny, business agent, Ship Scalers Union 528, Seattle; Terry Pettus, secretary, Washington Commonwealth Federation Seattle; Jack Raskin, secretary Civil Rights Federation, Detroit, Mich.; Bernard F. Reis, president, New York College Teachers Union; C. LeBon Simmons, secretary, National Negro Congress, Detroit; Ferdinand C. Smith, secretary, National Maritime Union, New York; Robert G. Travis, vice-president, Illinois State Industrial Union Council; Moran W. Weston, Dept. of Civil Liberties, IBPOEW, New York;

Vito Marcantonio, president, Doxey A. Wilkerson, vice-president, Anna Damon, secretary, and Robert W. Dunn, treasurer of the ILD, were unanimously re-elected by the conference.

## Our Vow Stands, Unionists Say

Statements made by Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Teamsters Union, AFL, indicating that the Federation might withdraw its strike waiver "at any time" yesterday drew sharp comment from a half dozen or more of New York's AFL leaders.

Tobin, emerging from the conference room in Washington where an AFL executive council committee met with John L. Lewis to discuss miners' reaffiliation, was queried on whether labor's no-strike pledge figured in the discussion.

Tobin was quoted as saying that this was not discussed and added: "The pledge can be withdrawn at any time by the (AFL) executive council if such action would be in the interest of labor. The Smith-Connally bill now gives the right to strike."

Six officers of Local 89, Cooks, Pastry Cooks and Assistants Union, AFL, joined in issuing a statement expressing disagreement with Tobin's stand.

### PLEDGE UNCONDITIONAL

When the executive council issued its no-strike pledge, it was unconditional, they said, and based on the understanding that whatever differences might arise would be worked out through legislative and political means.

"We back the position only recently restated by AFL President William Green that the no-strike pledge is for the duration and that the only way for us to protect ourselves is through legislative action and defeating the defeatists in Congress," they said.

Those who issued the statement were John Rey, secretary; Baer Flaks, organizer; Herbert Grosche, labor chief; Michael Posman, business agent; Jack Aronowitz, business agent, and Larry DuBartel, organizer.

### NECESSARY FOR VICTORY

Sol Fishko, president of Local 447, Paper Workers and Distributing Trades, expressed great concern at Tobin's statement.

"We consider the no-strike pledge as for the duration of the war," he said. "It was never given as a concession but represents labor's contribution to winning the war. When William Green reaffirmed the pledge recently without qualification, he spoke for us, for all members of the AFL."

"This question should definitely figure in the discussions with John L. Lewis. While Lewis stands is a matter of record. Though he gave the pledge, he already has brought the miners out on strike three times. There is nothing subject to change about the pledge as far as we are concerned. It's not a deal; it's a necessary act for victory. The Smith-Connally bill can't have anything to do with it."

Frank Duto, secretary of Bakers Local 1 and member of the Bakers Joint Board, called upon AFL leaders to speak out lest Tobin's statement create doubt in the minds of Americans on where labor stands on this question.

"Our pledge, miners or no miners, was given to help win the war and for the duration," he said. "There were no strings attached to it and there's no doubt of that in the minds of members of the American Federation of Labor. We said we wouldn't strike and we mean just that. The Smith-Connally bill doesn't enter into it. It was legal to strike before and it's still legal. That isn't what made us waive the right to strike. Our action was based on uninterrupted production to win the war."

### SLAPS TOBIN STATEMENT

"Tobin's hasty statement about the reaffiliation of the miners should not have been made in the first place. There are thousands of Federation members opposed. Tobin has done enough. The biggest damage of all would be to create doubt in the minds of the American people on which way labor will go. Labor leaders should speak out to clear this up."

Louis Weinstein, secretary-treasurer of Painters District Council 9, took a similar stand.

"We consider the no-strike pledge a matter for the duration. It's not something to play around with. The Brotherhood of Painters was among the first of the AFL intrinationals to make that pledge. We did it not

## They Unleash War Power



Every 12 days, on the average, the firemen shown here unleash a destroyer at U.S. Steel's Federal Shipyard at Kearney, N. J. It's a world record. While the sponsor stands with bottle poised, these men do their stuff—unmolested. They are "burners" of the welding department. With acetylene torches they burn through the plates which hold the ship on the shipway. Left to right, they are: Rudolph Schmitts of Irvington, N. J.; Frederick Stakel of Jersey City; Joseph Brusnievics of Jersey City, and Albert Mensel of North Bergen, N. J.

## Quill Denies Statement In 'Time'

Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union has asked Henry Luce's "Time Magazine" to correct a story falsely quoting him on the subject of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City.

Quill's letter dated July 19, follows: Mr. Manfred Gottfried, Editor, Time Magazine, Time and Life Building, New York.

Dear Sir: On page 44 of your magazine Time, in the issue of July 19, in reference to the Mayor Hague controversy, and under the headline of "Hold That Line," you quote me as saying: "I do not know anything about it (meaning the Hague situation). Hague is a bum and always was a bum and I do not think you can whitewash him, just because he says he supports the war."

I wish to say that I have made no such statement, either publicly or privately. If a statement on this question is of any importance, you can be sure that I will not be slow to take a stand in the best interest of the membership of the Transport Workers Union, of Labor and the people as a whole. I hope your magazine will be good enough to print this correction.

Very truly yours, MICHAEL J. QUILL, President.

to put a political weapon in the hands of individuals but in good faith believing that it must be carried out to defeat fascism. That still stands. No one has a right to change it. Only the membership can do that and they support the government."

Larry Roberts, organizer of Chain Restaurant Employees Local 42 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International, commented along the same lines. "There's no connection between our waiver of strikes and the Smith-Connally bill as far as we're concerned," he said. "That pledge can't be withdrawn by anyone. It's needed to win the war. Our position on the Smith-Connally bill is that we refuse to be provoked and we insist on working for victory."

### Minister to Portugal Dies

LISBON, Portugal, July 21 (UP).—Bert Fish, American minister to Portugal, died today.

## Machinists Urged to Participate in Politics

PROVIDENCE, July 21.—Harvey Brown, president of the International Association of Machinists, urged a New England Conference of the union here to get registration committees established in all lodges to spur participation by members in politics.

"Create a registration committee in each lodge to see that all members register to vote," Mr. Brown told 100 delegates from 32 IAM affiliates from Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts.

"By voting we can retire those who voted for the Smith-Connally bill," the union president said that 1944 would provide the most important election in the nation's history and that the rank and file must unite for intelligent political action.

The Connally bill was only capable of enactment because labor never had a chance to defend itself and committee meetings were closed to organized labor, he added.

Reactionary elements, he continued, are doing all in their power to stop the gains of the Roosevelt administration and labor's full participation now becomes necessary to defeat these attacks.

Congressman Fogarty of Rhode Island, a member of the Bricklayers' Union and former president of the Providence local, also addressed the IAM conference.

For the first time, there were women delegates present at the session, reflecting their influx into the union during the recent period. The next conference of the New England IAM will be held in New Britain, Conn., Oct. 9 and 10.

## Mayor Presides at Movie Union Merger

Unity came to the workers in the motion picture industry in New York today at a merger of two warring motion picture operators' unions whose members have been picketing each other's theatres for years.

Mayor LaGuardia presided at the merger ceremonies in his City Hall office.

The Mayor put his signature to the unity document, along with officers of the large AFL Motion Picture Machine Operators Union, Local 308, and the Independent Empire State Motion Picture Operators, Inc.

Officers of the two unions, that now become one, said the merger is an expression of labor solidarity. There is no place for fights between unions during the war, they declared, nor thereafter.

The merger, they said, will eventually result in higher wages and better working conditions for the motion picture operators.

Mayor LaGuardia complimented Herman Geiber, president of Local 308, and Abraham Kinder, president of the Empire State organization, and other officers on the unity move.

He said he expected the merger to be permanent, and they assured him it would be.

Under the agreement the 234 members of the Empire State organization join the AFL organiza-

tion, which already had 2,155 members.

A recent court injunction by Judge Wilson of the Kings County Supreme Court had prevented the dissolution of the Empire State union. Accordingly, this body keeps a technical existence for the present, but its officers are resigning and the officers of the AFL union take their place.

Local 308, which has contracts with 600 theatres, is 35 years old. The Empire State body, which has 90 houses, is 13 years old.

### Cacchione to Be Honored July 24

Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn's win-the-war Councilman will be honored at a party and rally in his honor on Saturday evening, July 24 at nine o'clock at Dutchess Acres Casino near Sylvan Lake, Dutchess County, N. Y.

The honored guest will be the main speaker. Sponsors of the affair are the campers of Dutchess Acres, Glen Hope and White Birch colonies. The social staff of Hilltop Lodge will provide some entertainment in honor of the popular Brooklyn Councilman who is running for re-election.

Frankfurters with or without will be served along with other refreshments. Dancing? Certainly. Admission 25 cents. Proceeds go to the Cacchione Election Campaign.

## UE Local 601 Knows the Score

By Calvin Brook  
(Special to the Daily Worker)

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 21.—Twenty thousand members of Local 601 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, are proud today, knowing that some of the intricate radio and electrical equipment produced by them at the local Westinghouse plant is being

used by our armed forces and those of our allies to maintain contact between various units and to coordinate the invasion of Sicily.

"This is our fight and we are going to produce the implements of war without interruption," T. J. Fitzpatrick, president of the local declared during an interview with this writer.

Mr. Fitzpatrick had just been informed that he and other nine "victory delegates" had been elected to represent this huge local at the national convention of the UE when I approached him for a statement.

### PLEDGED TO VICTORY

"This is a united delegation from a united local, pledged to victory and to the no-strike policy," the quiet Irish-American trade union leader declared.

A group of progressive union candidates, he said, "is supporting the leadership of Philip Murray in the CIO and win-the-war policies of the President of the United States."

"We will uphold the no-strike pledge made by labor, no matter what the circumstances," he continued. "Our program is identical with the one that has been set at the CIO conference in Cleveland and the executive board meeting in Washington."

As an active labor leader, Mr. Fitzpatrick understands the difficulties which arise from the lack of political action on the part of labor. He is in full agreement with the preliminary steps taken by the CIO executive board at its last meeting for the united participation of all branches of labor in support of those candidates who are pledged to the interests of the nation and its struggle for freedom. "However, labor should be cautious and not become the prey of those who would establish a third party and thus split the win-the-war forces," Mr. Fitzpatrick warned. "Third party talk is premature."

At the conclusion of the interview I asked Fitzpatrick what he thought of our relationship with Russia.

"I agree with Willkie," he said, "that we must cooperate with Russia in war and in peace. Good relations with Russia are one of the strongest assurances that peace will be preserved."

### RALLY BEHIND FDR

The president of the local revealed that his union is establishing contact with the United Steel Workers and other unions, with fraternal, church, cultural and other people's organizations for a broad coalition in support of those political elements who will rally the people behind President Roosevelt and the win-the-war forces and will act as friends and not as enemies of labor. "We are going to support such men no matter what their political affiliation."

Thousands of Slav and Slovak Americans are members of this union local. Unfortunately not many of them are as yet active. Their mobilization for greater union participation would be a real asset to labor and to democracy.

The local has set up various committees such as legislative, entertainment and educational, which are constantly on the job. The union has carried on a fight against the high cost of living, the "Connally-Smith-John Lewis" bill and has circulated petitions for the opening of a Second Front.

Approximately 4,000 men and women from Local 601 are in the armed forces of the United States. I was told. A special committee is in charge of maintaining contact with all of them and regularly sends them the "Generator," official organ of the local of which Frank Nestler is the editor. Today is "Tag Day" in E. Pittsburgh to raise funds to buy Christmas presents for the men and women in the services.

The local president pointed out that those who would destroy or weaken labor unions would in reality be destroying the war effort.

Some 4,000 workers signed a letter to Admiral Charnot, pledging to stay on the job.

Management members of the joint Victory Drive Committee, who worked hard to assure the success of the attendance campaign, are Jack Byrum, Ed Kelly and A. W. Oppen. The labor representatives, headed by Joseph Persilly, president of Local 1114, are Bob Hildreth, Marion Jackson, Bob Throm, Steve Toth, Arnold Otto, Sid Tulden, Bernard Angert and John Anderson.



## LEAVING FOR YOUR VACATION?

If you are going to be out of the city for any part of July and August, you will want to take advantage of this special offer. Whether you remain at home or are planning to go to some cool, comfortable vacation spot you will want to keep informed of all the history-making events on the military and home fronts by having your favorite win-the-war newspapers, the Daily Worker and The Worker with you.

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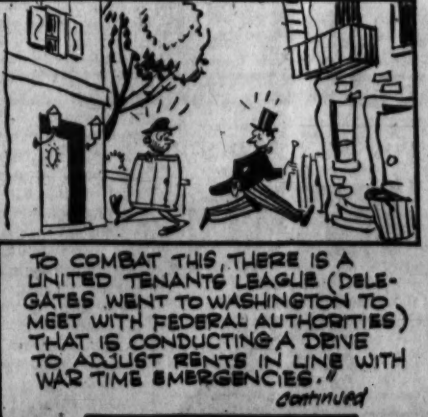
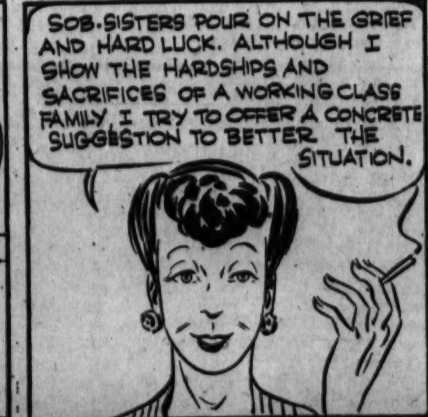
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# Browns Nip Yanks in 10th, 1-0, on Wensloff's Error

Pitcher's Wild Throw to 3rd Scores Stephens from 2nd; Streak Ended at 8 Straight; Metheny Gets Three Hits

By C. E. Dexter

Charlie Wensloff, the rookie pitcher of the Yanks, was rolling along smoothly in yesterday's game with the St. Louis Browns. Going into the tenth inning with the score tied at 0-0, Wensloff had given up only four hits—not a one after the fourth inning.

The tenth inning was barely a few seconds old when Vern Stephens rapped a drive deep into left field which bounced off the wall for two bases. Mike Chartak then dropped a sacrifice bunt towards the mound. Wensloff picked it up, measured the distance to third with an artist's eye and then promptly heaved it far over Billy Johnson's head into the box seats behind third base. Stephens tore happily around third to score and win the ball game, 1-0.

True the Yanks did fight back in their half of the frame, and even succeeded in knocking Steve Sundra out

## Dodgers Lose To Reds, 11-1; Cards Win, 3-1

BROOKLYN .000 000 100—1 8 3  
Cincinnati .001 011 015—11 13 9  
Higbe, Allen (3), Nelson (7) and Bragan; Riddle and Mueller.

NEW YORK .000 000 100—1 9 0  
St. Louis .000 000 100—3 3 1  
Fischer, Adams (7) and Lombardi; Munger and W. Cooper.

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
New York .....	47	31	.663	—
Washington .....	44	38	.537	5
Detroit .....	40	37	.519	7
St. Louis .....	39	39	.500	8
Chicago .....	38	38	.500	8½
Cleveland .....	37	41	.474	10½
Boston .....	36	43	.456	12
Philadelphia .....	34	48	.415	15½

Games Today  
St. Louis at New York.  
Chicago at Philadelphia (night).  
Detroit at Washington (night).

Detroit at Washington (night).

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
St. Louis	.....50	28	.641	—
Brooklyn	.....49	36	.578	4½
Pittsburgh	.....43	36	.544	7
Cincinnati	.....40	40	.500	10½
Chicago	.....36	44	.450	14½
Boston	.....33	42	.440	15
Philadelphia	.....35	46	.432	16
New York	.....33	47	.413	17½

Games Today

New York at St. Louis (night).

Games Today  
New York at St. Louis (night).  
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Philadelphia at Pittsburgh (2).  
Boston at Chicago (2).

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# DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1943

## The Lip; Story of Why He Was Named That

(Here's the play-by-play, scrap-by-scrap story of Leo Durocher. Any resemblance to a Brooklyn Manager is strictly intended.)

Early in his baseball life, Durocher, a weak hitter, became known as the All-American Out, but he earned his other nickname, Lip, because of his jockeying tactics. He broke in with Hartford in the Eastern League in 1925 and had the proverbial cup of coffee with the Yankees at the end of the year. Not until 1928 did he hit the major leagues to stay. The Lip's One's record in brief:

May 13, 1932—Fined \$50 for fight with Dick Bartell of Phillies.

May 7, 1933—Traded to Cardinals for Paul Derringer, Allyn Stout and Earl Adams—and, after protesting vehemently, owner Sid Werl of the Reds gave him \$1,000 to soothe his feelings.

May 12, 1936—Durocher charged Manager Casey Stengel, then of the Dodgers, hit him with a bat when they carried an argument from the playing field to a spot under the grandstand. Stengel said it was a case of mistaken identity, accusing Leo of not being able to distinguish between a bat and his fist.

May 8, 1937—Friedrich suspended Durocher from the Cardinals bench.

October 4, 1937—Traded to Brooklyn for Jim Bucher, Joe Stripp, John Cooney and Roy Henshaw, a trade that prompted Bill Terry to remark that "Bucher alone is a better ball player than Durocher."

August 11, 1938—Fined for argument with umpire Tony Parker.

October 13, 1939—Fined \$50 for punching Giant's Zeke Bonura after the latter had thrown a ball at him. July 20, 1939—Durocher and Whit Wyatt fined \$50 and \$25 respectively, after argument with umpires during game with Reds.

September 28, 1939—Fined \$50 for prolonging game and using profane language in argument with umpire George Magerkuth.

March 30, 1940—Became too enthusiastic during clubhouse boxing match with Dodgers' Trainer Artie McGovern at Clearwater, Fla. So McGovern explained Durocher was throwing his punches too hard, and "I didn't want to embarrass him in front of his players."

June 19, 1940—Durocher and Mickey Owen of the Cardinals engaged in a fist fight at Ebbets Field the day after Joe Medwick was beamed.

September 19, 1941—Engaged in fight with Ted Meier, Associated Press sports writer, on a Philadelphia street.

April 16, 1942—Fined \$100 by Judge Landis for refusing to obey the order of umpire Bill Grieve of the American League, to leave the bench during a Yankee-Dodger exhibition game.

May 3, 1942—Fined \$50 for argument with umpire Ziggy Sears.

June 29, 1942—Thrown towel in the face of umpire Tom Dunn during Cincinnati game and was fined \$50, suspended three days.

September 14, 1942—Durocher and Charley Dresen fined \$100 each for argument with umpire Al Barlick.

May 1, 1943—Rejected by Army at induction.

May 19, 1943—A new season begins; \$75 fine for run-in with umpire Babe Pinelli.

## No Bed of Roses for Joe DiMaggio Playing for Air Corps Team..

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A gent who must be wishing the OPA would put a ceiling on razzerberries is Joe DiMaggio. If he never gets another one in his life, he's still nine miles ahead of anybody else who was ever on the receiving end of this juicy explosive commodity, also known in some circles as the Brooklyn bird.

It would seem rather a waste of time and space to introduce Joe, but for the benefit of those who haven't been out of the tall timber for the last six or seven years, DiMaggio is a solemn, eagle-beaked citizen of San Francisco who parlayed a job on his old man's fishing boat into a \$42,000 ticket as custodian of the center pasture for the New York Yankees.

This was a position that had many good points, especially the hours, which were approximately from 2 to 5 each afternoon during the summer months.

Joe is one of those strong, silent types who thinks he's being garish if he burps after downing his 7-Up. He just isn't a member of the half-fellow-well-met set, and if he doesn't give the customers a shave and a shampoo like the average baseball "barber," it is simply because he speaks only when he has something to

say and he seldom finds himself in that predicament. Consequently, he quietly and colorlessly has gone about the business of being the best ball player in the trade. But because he hasn't accompanied his prodigious diamond deeds with the customary household histories he has been charged with being a wise guy, a hard head and a number of other things that can't go in a family newspaper.

A couple of times Joe found himself in spots with the Yankee management. These were on occasions when he and the New York front office couldn't see eye to eye on the matter of Joe's yearly remuneration and now and then it seemed expedient for DiMaggio to assert himself from the Yankee premises.

Rather than be in sympathy with a worker who is in the throes of trying to gouge a few more bucks out of the boss, the general feeling toward DiMaggio was one of resentment, since his salary had been aired before the public and the fans were reminded that Joe was making five or six times what they were, with only a half a year's work to boot.

JUST A ROOKIE TO UNCLE SAM

Early this spring Joe made a big decision. He determined to shuck the comparatively easy life of a ball player and the tremendous stipend that went with it. He decided that instead of playing with the Yankees this year, he would go into the army, so one day he turned up at one of Uncle Sam's recruiting stations and was sworn in as a buck private.

Remember, Joe was not drafted. He is married and the father of one child, which would have deferred him. But he went in anyway, and wound up at the Santa Ana, Cal., air base.

After a couple of weeks of orientation, during which he was carefully sheltered from the prying eyes of outsiders, Joe was assigned, along with his military duties, the added chore of playing center field on the air baseball club. Apparently, it was felt in some quarters that with baseball's most valuable player on the club, the Santa Ana team was a sure-fire winner, an unbeatable organization led by the superman of the household industry. But the air base outfit got its bumps right



JOE DI MAGGIO

## Plays in Polo Grounds Sunday



Josh Gibson, the greatest hitter in baseball today, will make his first appearance of the season at the Polo Grounds on Sunday when the Homestead Grays tackle the New York Cubans in a double-header starting at 1:30 P.M. ... Gibson, having one of his greatest years, already has 18 homers to his credit and is batting .345. ... His appearance against the Cubans will be highlighted by the pitching of Dave Barnhill who will face the Grays in the first game. ...

## 'Free Germany' Group Calls on People and Army to Revolt

(Continued from Page 1)

the war but also their guilt will increase.

"Hitler then will be overthrown only by the force of the coalition armies. But this will signify the end of our national independence and of our state existence, the dismemberment of our fatherland. And we shall have only ourselves to blame afterward."

"If the German people in good time are courageous enough and prove in deed that they want to be a free people and that they are determined to free Germany from Hitler, they will then win the right to decide their fate themselves, and other nations will take them into consideration. This is the only way of saving the very existence, freedom and honor of the German nation."

"The German people need immediate peace and long for it. But nobody will conclude peace with Hitler. Nor for that matter will anybody conduct negotiations with him."

"Hence the formation of a genuine national German government is the most urgent task of our people. Only such a government will enjoy the confidence of the people and their former enemies. Only such a government can bring peace."

"This government must be strong and possess the necessary power to render harmless the enemies of the people—Hitler, his patrons and satellites. It must resolutely put an end to terror and corruption, establish firm order and represent Germany with dignity to the outside world."

"This government can be established only as the outcome of a liberation struggle of all sections of the German people. It will support itself on the fighting forces which will unite to overthrow Hitler. There are forces in the army that are loyal to the country, and the people must play a decisive role."

"This government will immediately cease military operations, will recall the German troops to the Reich's frontiers and embark on peace negotiations, renouncing all conquests. In this manner it will attain peace and once again place Germany on an equal footing with other nations."

"Only such a government will afford the German people the opportunity to express their will in conditions of peace for sovereign solution of the question of a state system."

OUR AIM—A FREE GERMANY  
This means a strong democratic power that will have nothing in common with the helpless Weimar regime; a democracy that will be implacable, that will ruthlessly suppress any attempt at new plots against the rights of free people or against European peace.

"It means the annulment of all laws based on national and racial hatred; of all orders of the Hitlerite regime which degrade our people; the annulment of all measures of the Hitlerite authorities directed against freedom and human dignity."

"It means the restoration and extension of the political rights and social gains of the working people; freedom of speech, press, assembly, conscience and religious beliefs. It means the freedom of economy, trade and handicraft; the guaranteed right to labor and to lawfully acquired property."

less sacrifices connected with the continuation of the war.

GERMAN SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS ON ALL FRONTS! Hold on to them! Under the leadership of those commanders who recognize their responsibility and move together with you against Hitler, boldly clear yourself the path leading your country to peace."

"WORKING MEN AND WOMEN AT HOME! You are a majority! Multiply your forces by organizing. Form fighting groups at the enterprises, in the villages, in the labor camps, in the universities, wherever you happen to be. Refuse to obey Hitler. Do not allow yourselves to be used as accomplices in the continuation of the war. Fight with all means available in conformity with your position in the state and economic life!"

"Our history sets us a great example. One hundred thirty years ago when German troops still stood on Russian soil as enemies, it was precisely from Russia that the finest sons of the Germans—von Stein, Arndt, Clausewitz, York and others—appealed to the conscience of the German people over the heads of their traitors, the German rulers, and called upon them to wage a liberation war."

"Like them we will give all our strength, and if need be our very life, to rally our people for the struggle for freedom, and to hasten the overthrow of Hitler."

"The struggle for a free Germany demands courage, energy and determination. But above all courage. Time does not wait. It is necessary to act and act immediately."

"Those who out of fear, weakness or blind obedience continue to follow Hitler, act like cowards and help bring about the national disaster of Germany."

"Those who place the will of the nation above the orders of the 'Fuehrer' and devote their lives and honor to their people act courageously and help to deliver their country from its deep shame."

For people and Fatherland! Against Hitler and his criminal war! For immediate peace! For the salvation of the German people! For a free and independent Germany!"

"Forward, Germans, to struggle for a Free Germany! We know that sacrifices are inevitable. But the more determined the struggle against Hitler will be, the smaller will be these sacrifices."

"These sacrifices made for the sake of saving Germany will be a thousand times less than the sense-

## LOW DOWN - NBA Fight Ratings Only Highlight Plight of Boxing This Year

NAT LOW

The quarterly ratings of the NBA (National Boxing Association) issued yesterday are made conspicuous by the scarcity of real fighters around. In former years the ratings would stir up vitriolic arguments pro and con—in this year of all-out offensive war against the fascists only a handful of fighters are around to be rated and of these Negro battlers top all the lists.

The most talked-about fighter is Jimmy Bivins, who quit the lighthweight ranks and is now plying his trade among the big boys. Bivins, who hasn't been beaten in close to two years of very active campaigning, was advanced to the position of "logical contender," a post heretofore reserved for only two fighters—Billy Conn and Mello Bettina.

That the hard-hitting, elusive and clever boxing Bivins should be ranked so highly in his first year among the heavies is a very logical thing. Just a couple of days ago Joe Louis named him the best fighter in the country today—among those out of the Army of course—and that is exactly what he is. Bivins has a murderous punch and a shifty bobbing and weaving style which will upset any opponent no matter how clever he may be.

The manner in which he belted Tami Mauriello around in their Garden fight last winter was enough to convince most of the experts of his talents. Bivins beat the rugged, hard-punching and fight-loving Mauriello with what amounted to ridiculous ease and there was never any question about his superiority.

## Monty 'Logical Contender'

The rest of the NBA ratings only express the confusion which has been the lot of the lightweight division since Sammy Angott quit his crown some ten months ago. The NBA rates Bob Montgomery, conqueror of Beau Jack, a "logical contender." This is ridiculous enough to cause many a laugh among fight men. If Monty is only a "logical contender" then whom, may we politely ask, is the champion?

Obviously not Beau Jack, who was beaten by Montgomery. And obviously not Sammy Angott who retired, came back, and then was beaten by Henry Armstrong who in turn was beaten by Beau Jack.

The logical champion we would say is Montgomery, who, by beating the previous best man in the field, Beau Jack, took over the title. All other talk is just sheer bunk and nothing else.

BEAU JACK

## Cochrane, Ray and Henry

The other rankings are likewise balled up. Among the welterweights the champ is listed as Freddy "Red" Cochrane. Behind are listed Ray Robinson and Henry Armstrong. ... Well, officially, Cochrane is the champion, but only officially. Actually the day never dawned when he could step into the same ring with either Ray or Henry. Cochrane made it a fetish during the time he was still a civilian to keep away from Ray. Not that I blame him at all—with the ammunition he possesses he couldn't possibly last seven rounds with the thunderbolt throwing Negro Corp. from Harlem. ... And even Henry, old as he is, could do a neat job on the guy who took the title from Fritz Zivic on a definite off-night for the Pittsburgh bad boy. ...

But those are the rankings. ... One must admit they express only the sad state of boxing this 1943.

## Here Are Signers of German Manifesto

(Continued from Page 1)

Prussia: Otto Sins, soldier in the 7th company, 698th infantry regiment, building worker from Lorch; Hans Zippel, Corporal in the headquarters of the 3rd company, 178th infantry regiment, office employee from Berlin; Leonhard Halm-schrott, corporal in the 8th company, 487th infantry regiment, 267th infantry division, peasant from Unter Kuhlheim; Anton Ackermann, trade union functionary from Chemnitz; Martha Arendsee, Reichstag deputy from Berlin; Johannes Becher, writer from Munich; Willi Bredel, writer from Hamburg; Wilhelm Florin, Reichstag deputy from the Ruhr region; Erwin Hoernle, Reichstag deputy from Stuttgart; Hans Mahle, youth functionary from Hamburg; Wilhelm Pleck, Reichstag deputy from Berlin; Gustav Sobotka, miners' leader and Landtag deputy from the Ruhr region; Walter Ulrich, Reichstag deputy from Berlin; Erich Weinert, writer from Berlin; Friedrich Wolf, doctor of medicine and writer from Stuttgart.

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Reader's Digest Publisher  
Takes His Pen in Hand to  
Write a Letter of Protest  
By SENDER GARLIN

THE publisher and editor of Reader's Digest, Mr. DeWitt Wallace, keeps very much out of the public prints. With so many journalistic trained seals at his beck and call, Wallace prefers to let others speak for him. So it is something of a sensation when he actually puts his pen to paper—and writes a letter to the press.

Mr. Wallace has addressed a communication to the Philadelphia Record which recently carried two scolding attacks on Reader's Digest. One article declared that "it is particularly important" that the current (July) issue of the publication "be examined for the extraordinary disservice it does the war effort."

In a previous issue, Charles Fisher, columnist on the Record, disclosed the startling fact that George T. Eggleston, one-time editor of the pro-fascist Scribner's Commentator, is now employed by Reader's Digest. One of Eggleston's assistants on the magazine, Ralph Townsend, was accused of being a Japanese agent before he was hired by the "Commentator" and drew a sentence of eight months to two years.

The boss of Reader's Digest, who for the past few months has been deluged by protest letters from independent subscribers (and who always regrets that "space considerations" prevent the publication of these letters) has finally come out from under with a feeble kind of defense. It is significant that in his letter to the Record's Mr. Fischer he devotes only a single paragraph to "refuting" the charge that the July issue (containing the unimpeachable Eastman article) was injurious to the war effort. The rest of the letter is taken up with a defense of his newest employee, Eggleston, formerly of Scribner's Commentator.

Describing the Record's attack on Eggleston and Reader's Digest as "untrue and unfair," Mr. Wallace describes the former Scribner's Commentator ideologist as "a man of high principle and unquestionable patriotism." He further reports that he has "known him for many years and, though I may not always have agreed with his political ideas, I have always respected his integrity," adding that "in the profession of journalism he has long had the highest repute."

As for Eggleston's editorship of the pro-fascist Scribner's Commentator, the Reader's Digest publisher explains coyly that "the anti-war policy of American isolation, enunciated by that magazine, was at the time perfectly legal and patriotic."

The charge that Reader's Digest is obstructing the war effort is countered with the mere assertion that "such a ridiculous notion is too puerile to warrant reply."

In his reply Mr. Fischer remarks pointedly that Eggleston "had some damn funny associates in the Commentator days." Standing firmly by his position on the July issue of Reader's Digest, Mr. Fischer says:

"It seems also to be a matter for fair comment that the July issue of Reader's Digest contained three articles which (1) deride the organization with which the Government is carrying on the war; (2) decry plans for creating jobs in the post-war period; and (3) assail Russia with a bitterness which seems out of place at a time when the country is our ally."

"The articles, may I point out, were the only three sent out in advance proofs by your editorial offices. It is not unfair to suppose that you sent out the ones you believe to be most important or at least the ones which you want to be reprinted in American newspapers."

DeWitt Wallace is trying to persuade the gullible that his newest employee, Eggleston, was merely editor of a nice little propaganda outlet for isolationists when he was in charge of Scribner's Commentator. But, as George Seligman shows in the current issue of In Fact, the paper which Eggleston edited was one of the leading fascist publications in the country and pumped for Hitler, Mussolini, Franco, Salazar, of Portugal, Mannerheim, Petain, and the Tokyo Axis crowd. Seligman makes the flat charge that it cooperated with the German propaganda ministry.

In the light of this, it is DeWitt Wallace's feeble defense that is "too puerile to warrant reply," to borrow his own phrase.

During the recent weeks critical comment on Reader's Digest has appeared not only in the Philadelphia Record, but also in the Christian Science Monitor and the New York Herald Tribune. It is an encouraging sign that influential newspapers which for so long stood idly by while Reader's Digest hounded the public are finally beginning to speak up on the question. Americans are slowly becoming aware of the baneful influence of Reader's Digest.

It is an uphill fight but its readers will ultimately learn the truth about this curious publication.

## Love and Liberation

I have seen in every union of people  
Our union, and in every smile  
Our smiles, too.

Who else has spoken louder  
Than the whisper that pass through words  
Who has followed the development of days  
More intently than we have our own course?

We have heard, both of us  
The same warnings, have seen the same foe,  
Have heard together the pleadings of peoples,  
Have sensed the same closeness of reapers  
Intent upon more than the already fallen grain.

And when we met in the square  
When countless likewise met,  
And spoke in the same city  
Millions likewise spoke,  
And we moved amongst them  
Who had been shocked at last,  
Could we have a love beyond them?

In every assertion, our assertion, too:  
In every human hope, our own reunion.

—A SOLDIER POET.



Lena Horne, Cab Calloway and Bill Robinson in the new 26th Century Fox musical "Stormy Weather," which opened yesterday at the Roxy Theatre.

Emma Lazarus 1849-1887

## 'The Breath of a Great Cause Blew Through Her Verse'

By Morris U. Schappes

TWO great Jewish Jews, Isaac Feffer and Solomon Michaels, are here now on an embassy of solidarity, quickening the hearts and arousing the fighting spirit of American Jews for the last great offensive on two fronts against Hitler. More than 60 years ago, other Russian Jewish voices, then laden with the anguish of the Czarist pogroms of 1879 to 1881, crossed the ocean and stirred the conscience and active sympathy of America. Those voices also touched the heart, fired the mind, and emboldened the tongue of Emma Lazarus.

Here is a chapter in Russian-American relations that we might well dust off and re-read today, when delegations will visit the Statue of Liberty to rededicate themselves and their country to the ideals that a Jewish poet was called on to express. It is her words that are now inseparable from the statue, for they are not only cast in bronze on the pedestal but are carved enduringly into the consciousness of a democratic America. "Mother of Exiles," Emma Lazarus named the statue, remembering the refugees from pogroms that she had seen at Ward's Island. And the mother speaks unforgettable words: "Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she.

With silent lips, "Give me your tired, your poor,  
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,  
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.  
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,  
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

No wonder James Russell Lowell, the distinguished American literary critic, wrote to Emma Lazarus on December 17, 1883: "I must write again to say how much I liked your sonnet about the Statue—much better than I like the Statue itself. But your sonnet gives its subject a raison d'être which it wanted before quite as much as it wants a pedestal. You have set it on a noble one, saying admirably just the right word to be said, an achievement more arduous than that of the sculptor."

WHY was it a Jewish poet who was called upon, at a time when in all the United States there were only about 250,000 Jews, to express all America's deepest feelings on liberty? And how had Emma Lazarus herself learned to speak with such passion and authority on matters to which she had, only a few years before, been indifferent? The answers to both questions contain lessons for Jewish as well as other Americans.

Emma Lazarus would have merited little attention and died unremembered as the possessor of a pretty and pretty talent had she not been transformed by an event that shocked her into a new life pattern. From April to December 1880 about 100,000 Russian Jewish families were made homeless by pogroms that spread into Serbia, Rumania, and Bulgaria, and aroused anti-Semitic rumblings in Berlin too. Protest was world-wide, American opinion was alive with it, and Emma Lazarus turned from the conventional poems of Greece and Renaissance Italy that she had written to a new theme. As Professor George F. Whicher of Amherst College has put it: "The breath of a great cause blew through her verse with tempest force."

First, she became acutely conscious of the fact that she was a Jew, and of the meaning of that fact. The anti-Semitic outrages in Europe stirred her not only to compassion but to action, and beyond action to a revaluation of her own past, and that of her people. Formerly, one biographer writes, "Judaism had been a dead letter to her. . . . Nor had she any great enthusiasm for her own people." With her new awareness came a new depth and a new vigor.

In addition to organizing aid for the "tempest-tost" refugees from the pogroms who were coming to the United States, she turned her literary talents into new directions. In 1881, publishing her translation of Heine's Poems and Ballads, she describes in her introduction how Heine was compelled to leave Frankfurt to avoid a permanent life in the Ghetto, "the gloomy Judengasse."

Contrasting Heine's place with the comfortable life of Goethe, a grandson of the chief magistrate of the Free Town of Frankfurt, Emma Lazarus draws a picture etched in a new indignation:

"But to this wretched by-way (the Judengasse) was relegated that other beauty-enslaved, artist-soul, Heine, when he dared set foot in the imperial Free Town. Here he must be locked in like a wild beast, with his miserable brethren every Sunday afternoon. And if the restrictions were a little less barbarous in other parts of Germany, yet how shall we characterize a national policy which closed to such a man as Heine every career that could give free play to his genius, and offered him the choice between money-changing and medicine?"

The following year The Century Magazine dared to publish an article, in its April issue, defending the tsarist Russian pogroms. With

a passion she had never before exhibited, Emma Lazarus replied, in the May number, with a denunciation of anti-Semitism and an appeal for equality entitled "Russian Christianity vs. Modern Judaism." The next month she wrote the poem, "The Banner of the Jew," a call to action:

Oh, for Jerusalem's trumpet now,  
To blow a blast of shattering power,  
To wake the sleepers high and low  
And rouse them to the urgent hour!  
No hand for vengeance—but to save.  
A million naked swords should wave.

That year was her most productive. She published "Songs of a

"GIVE ME YOUR TIRED, YOUR POOR,  
YOUR HUDDLED MASSES YEARNING TO BREATHE FREE."



## RADIO PROGRAM

MORNING	
8:00-WFAP-News Reports	WOB-News: "The Banner of the Jew," a call to action:
8:05-WFAP-News: "The Banner of the Jew," a call to action:	WOB-News: "The Banner of the Jew," a call to action:
8:10-WFAP-News: "The Banner of the Jew," a call to action:	WOB-News: "The Banner of the Jew," a call to action:
8:15-WFAP-News: "The Banner of the Jew," a call to action:	WOB-News: "The Banner of the Jew," a call to action:
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## AFL Unions: Take Note!

ALL American Federation of Labor unions are duty-bound to view with serious concern the statement made by Daniel J. Tobin Tuesday afternoon.

In those remarks, immediately after emerging from the first conference with John L. Lewis, Tobin actually began to make a lame defense of Lewis sabotage.

What the president of the Teamsters Union said then goes to confirm what the Daily Worker has repeatedly cautioned labor would be the case if the AFL took in Lewis. Association with the man who is hampering the nation's war effort, these columns stated, will lead to the adoption of Lewis' seditious policies within the AFL. The old adage of the one rotten apple and its bad effect applies all over again in this case.

Now we behold the chairman of the AFL negotiating committee, even while they are still in the negotiating stage, coming forward with apologies for the fifth columnism of Lewis in the war. The AFL leadership begins to look with leniency upon the calamitous Lewis attitude, even before they have agreed upon his admission.

As reported in detail in the New York Times yesterday, Tobin said that the attitude of Lewis against labor's "no strike" pledge would furnish no hindrance to his entry into the AFL. Then Tobin proceeded to state (and these words are a literal quotation): "The pledge can be withdrawn at any time by the AFL executive council if such action would be in the interest of labor." In other words, the president of the Teamsters Union is now apologizing for strike action against the government, strike activities which can only aid the enemy at this time. Such a viewpoint is contrary, we are certain, to the patriotic viewpoint of the AFL membership.

But Tobin went on to add, with a strong dash of hypocrisy: "The Smith-Connelly Act now gives all the right to strike." Such words, it is plain as day, are not designed to combat the anti-labor legislation which Lewis' activities brought down upon the unions. They give new life to those who are acting within the labor movement to blast America's war industries as per the Lewis pattern.

As early as July 2, Lewis had begun to make use of the Smith-Connelly bill exactly as Tobin suggests. His District 50 had filed notice of strike as the anti-labor measure provides, in a war plant in Springfield, Illinois. Thus is Lewis employing this union-smashing law to give a legalized cloak to his violation of the no-strike pledge. The Tobin statement would place labor in the false position of agreeing with such unpatriotic purposes and devices.

This Washington episode is a solemn warning to all AFL unions that admission of Lewis into the AFL must not go through. It is not too late to stop this move, if every patriotic affiliate of the federation will assert strongly its sentiments against any such proposal.

## The Sun's Bright Star

WHEN the New York Sun gives its editorial blessing to the action of a trade union, responsible labor leaders had better take a close squint at that action.

Tuesday's Sun commends Joe Ryan's International Longshoremen's Association for barring Communists from office, and asks other unions to please copy.

The august organ of Republicanism omits, of course, mention of the fact that Ryan got himself elected president of the ILA for

life by the same convention that passed the anti-Communist resolution.

It is no mere coincidence that the man who wants to be a czar, who mocks at trade union democracy, also tries to eliminate Communists. Fascism learned long ago that it had to suppress the Communist Party before it could establish its dictatorial rule. In commending Ryan's barring of Communists, does the Sun also accept the corollary, the dictatorship of Joe Ryan?

The Sun also conveniently "overlooks" Ryan's "reason" for suppressing the Communists; namely, to eliminate Nazi displeasure. Does the Sun, too, advocate that we emulate the Nazis in order to appease them? It's by no means a coincidence that the leadership of this union that bars Communists from office also obstructs the war effort and lines up with John L. Lewis.

The situation on the New York docks is a national scandal because of the vicious shape-up system which Ryan has forced upon the longshoremen. This system has created serious bottlenecks in the all-important Atlantic shipping set-up, and has caused untold grief to the longshoremen.

Ryan has also declared his devotion to Lewis, has demanded that Lewis be admitted into the AFL, and has identified himself with the Lewis strike policies.

Needless to say, such a man is desperately anxious to rid the labor movement of Communist influence because he knows quite well that this influence will be exerted to fight his anti-war, defeatist program every inch of the way. Is the Sun so enamored of the Lewis-Ryan program that it sanctions suppression of the bitterest opponents of that program?

Perhaps the Sun, a bitterly anti-labor sheet, waxes so enthusiastic about Ryan because the longshoremen's czar has furnished its crowd with a beautiful opening for additional anti-labor legislation. Just as Lewis' strike activity provided the atmosphere for the Smith-Connelly bill, so does Ryan's arrogant assumption of regal power create an atmosphere for laws "regulating" trade union life.

Fortunately, it is not likely that many trade union leaders will accept advice from the New York Sun. More likely, the labor movement will view that paper's espousal of anti-Communist trade union laws as a warning that such laws and activity are the meat and the drink of the anti-labor, obstructionist crowd.

## Cooper Union Meeting

SELDOM has a meeting of greater significance been held at Cooper Union than the one scheduled for this coming Sunday afternoon.

In this historic hall where Lincoln spoke, Italian-Americans will gather to celebrate the liberation of Sicily and to join in their fight with all patriotic Americans for unconditional surrender of the Axis, for the freedom of Italy and the entire world from the yoke of fascism.

Already, many organizations of Italian-Americans, including trade unions with a large Italian membership, have pledged support to this gathering and are calling upon their members to turn out in mass. Many prominent Italian-Americans of Sicilian descent are also associated with the organization of this meeting. Among these is the famous airplane builder, Frank Bellanca, a brother of August Bellanca, Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union leader. Mr. Bellanca will be among the speakers at the meeting.

Let Cooper Union add to its memorable history a great patriotic rally of Italian-Americans!

NO ONE can quarrel sensibly with AMGOT on the ground that it is a military government, provided that we are discussing only Italy. There is a war on and military control in the occupied areas of Italy. Hitler's original ally, is essential.

The more pertinent question is what will be done under the military regime to give free reign to those democratic and popular forces which alone can root out fascism in Italy and reconstruct a free country.

AMGOT got off to a good start in Sicily. Following the precedent of the British when they defeated the Axis in the Italian colonies of Libya and Tripoli, the military government ordered the fascist party dissolved and abolished the fascist race laws. From here on the test will be in the deed.

In the very nature of things, there are many questions. Certain policies have been proclaimed. The most important is contained in the Roosevelt-Churchill pronouncement that the aim of the Allied armies is to destroy the fascist regime and its evil doctrines. A great deal depends upon how AMGOT understands this and how it goes about doing it.

HOW is the fascist regime to be destroyed? Obviously, the first thing is to destroy its military power by defeating the Italian armed forces. Thus, a decisive victory for Allied arms is the first essential for the destruction of Italian fascism.

The next thing is to make the armed victory synonymous with the bodily disappearance of the national fascist regime.

This may come in a number of ways. There may be an orderly transfer of power from Mussolini and his cabinet to a government of capitulation on the eve of the final surrender. There may take place something in the nature of a palace revolution, where the King and the Generali depose Mussolini. Or Benito Mussolini may surrender and throw himself on the mercy of the Allies; or, again, he may flee the country seeking refuge in Berlin.

And such events may be accompanied by popular upheavals, taking shape on a regional or even national scale.

In any case, the capitulation will mark the end of Italy's participation in the war and the beginning of a free political phase in the life of the country.

THE reality of the matter is that the liberation of Italy from the Axis yoke and from fascism is taking place through the medium of the Anglo-American invasion.

That is the fact. It is the basis upon which Italy's national independence and freedom must be assured. That is the starting point, and to start from anywhere else would be to start with a phantasm. Naturally, uneasiness and distrust exist not only among the Italians but also among Americans and Englishmen. It should be simple to understand that the approach, methods and philosophy of powerful capitalist governments are not easily adapted to popular transformations. At this late stage in their development it would be rather a new experience.

But why start with that? The surrender of Italy cannot be an isolated thing, set off from the broader objectives of destroying the Hitler regime and the "New Order" in all of Europe.

In the non-Italian aspect, the most important result of knocking Italy out of the Axis will be to isolate Hitler Germany from its satellites.

Imagine how the rats will be scurrying hither and yon in Finland, Spain, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Croatia, and how the Quislings of all occupied Europe will be feeling their necks and speculating on the best way to get out from under.

Italian divisions must either collapse or be removed from Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece, and Eastern France. The guerrilla bands, liberation armies, sabotage crews and other patriotic organizations will not hesitate a moment to take advantage of that.

This is not to mention the new upsurge in the whole liberation struggle of Europe which will follow upon Italy's collapse, especially as it takes place simultaneously with the early turn of the tide on the decisive Eastern Front.

WITHIN Italy itself the transformation following upon the removal of the fascist incubus cannot possibly be patterned in advance by AMGOT.

Even the objectionable features of the AMGOT policies as already announced, can in the nature of the case be only provisional. In some regions AMGOT may be able to function temporarily through local administrations left over from the fascist regime, including even local fascist hierarchies who find it expedient to disown their party.

But even here the popular democratic forces cannot remain dormant for long. Once they realize that they are dealing only with left-overs and shadows of former power they will bring about changes on their own.

One must also allow for changes in various regions of Italy, such as the great industrial area of the North, taking place even before AMGOT gets there. In many spots, not excluding even Rome, AMGOT

may find administrations of quite another order than were found during the initial phase of the invasion in Sicily.

Obviously, it is Allied policy to eliminate as much as can be done in advance the possibility of a deep-going popular upheaval. But that is not always possible, especially during the course of the war when the dominating objective must be victory in the military operations against the enemy.

From the standpoint of military expediency, it is advantageous for Britain and America to bring about the collapse of the fascist regime in Italy rapidly. That is so because they must get on with the ever more pressing need to join in the defeat of Hitler Germany.

For this they do need the co-operation of the Italian people. The Roosevelt-Churchill appeal showed this need and this tempo, as did also the bombing of Rome.

AMERICAN labor and progressive leaders, not only in the Italian-American but also in the general anti-fascist movement, should demonstrate a much greater appreciation of the furious tempo of events.

Frankly, I get quite impatient with some people who think they have the leisure to wait until AMGOT becomes a perfect instrument of liberation before they get excited about freeing Italy.

For one thing, AMGOT will never become such a perfect instrument. For another, it is utopian to think that America and Britain can solve the problems of Italy, although they are in a position to affect the solution.

And, finally, nothing gets solved by itself. Policy is not made out of thin air. If a Heistat can appear suddenly as the free voice of America speaking to the Italian people, that has more to do with the shaping of American policy than a bunch of liberals sitting about and bemoaning the shortcomings of AMGOT.

Let us recognize the simple fact that for the first time in 20 years we have the opportunity to destroy fascism in Italy and fight for something much better than she has ever had before. Make the whole labor movement feel that and we will have much more influence upon Allied policy in Italy.

THE FUND DRIVE

Ted says: "You learned, yet clear and unpretentious articles have unraveled many a knot for me, and promises to send more. . . . No one has yet matched the \$10 donation of Private Al."

Correction: In my previous column I referred to the quota of the Waterfront Branch, New York, as \$2,000. That is the sum they have already raised. Their quota is \$4,900.

Previous Total ..... \$55.00  
Ted, N. Y. .... 2.00  
S. Levine, N. Y. .... 5.00

Total ..... \$62.00

## Member of CIO Delegation Reports Back on Talk with Rep. Barry

On June 29th, a delegation of 350 CIO members from New York City, representing the New York CIO Council, went to Washington to see the President, Attorney General Biddle and the various Congressmen from the city.

The object was to place labor's position in support of the President's anti-fascist program before the Administration and the Congress, and to ask for action to bring the inciters of the Detroit anti-Negro riots to book.

One of the delegation, a 19-year-old CIO member, Marion Plimney, related her experiences to the members of the club of which she is the president, the Angelo Herndon Club in Queens. We reprint excerpts from her report:

We left New York 7:30 A.M. and arrived in Washington about 11:30. We took cabs to the Washington Industrial CIO, 1407 Elm St. . . . We were then assigned to our congressional districts. Mine happened to be that of Congressman Barry because I was from Queens district. The chairman of our delegation to Barry which included 11 delegates was another U.E. delegate.

At 12:45, a delegation headed by Clifford McAvoy and other officials including James King of SCWMA; Morris Green, steel worker, and Ernest Thompson, young Negro of U.E., had an appointment to see the President, but later we found that they saw one of the President's secretaries, McIntyre, because the President was out.

Other delegates went to see Attorney General Biddle. I would have liked to have been on that delegation but one delegation was just as important as another.

Discrimination extended us a hand of welcome in the House of Representatives. We were all very hungry from the trip so we were about to go into the Senate dining room, which had a sign "Open to Public" when we (Negro delegates) were told that only whites were served here, not Negroes. We were

all very indignant so we spoke to the manager, who was twice as nasty.

But then, wait! The head waiter, who was a Negro, told the manager that if we couldn't be seated and served properly that no one else in the dining room would be served, because he was head of the dining room and all the other Negro waiters and waitresses were under him. We then proceeded to be seated and we had a hearty meal. But, oh boy, what a confusion we started and what a lot of red faces—whispering and what-not.

I think that many more delegations such as ours could break down a lot of old traditions.

Our appointment with Barry came before the scheduled time, but unfortunately, poor Congressman Barry seemed to be in a big hurry to get away. We had a five point program to place before Barry for his pledge of support. But the first thing we told him about was the discrimination we had just encountered. He said, well, what can I do, it's here, it's across the Mason Dixon line, etc., etc. We said, "Congressman Barry, you can go down to the restaurant and tell the manager off. Someone always has to make the first move."

He said he couldn't do that, because he wouldn't want to start a race riot, but he said he would get the name of the manager—or rather

we should get the name of the manager—and leave our names with him. He would send us a record of the outcome.

Barry told us that he was for the consumer, he would back the President anytime and everytime he needs him. We asked him when he could do this backing. Since we had a record of his attendance—absent, absent, absent, present, absent, etc. We told him we wanted him to remain in Congress and support and fight for bills like the anti-polit tax bill, restoration of appropriations for WPA, OWI, OGD and the Department of Labor, and for any anti-discrimination legislation.

Barry was very restless and nervous. . . . Before leaving we asked him for a pass to the gallery, where we could see Congress in session. He gave us one pass. We took a cab over. When we got there we were told that only two could be allowed on one pass so each of us stayed five minutes. Before we could get in we were searched to see whether we had any concealed weapons, bean shooters, etc. I seated myself and saw more confusion than I've ever seen in my 19 years. Congressmen were walking in and out at leisure, the chairman rapping for order, someone debating on subsidies. It really reminded me of a side-show at Coney Island instead of a place where laws are made.

One of our main accomplishments was that we let the Congressman know that labor and the unions are not standing still, but are wide awake and are going to let the public know what kind of representatives they have in Congress.

We let the Congressman know that the Negro boys in the armed forces are not going to come back to the same things that they left. We let them know that while our boys in the armed forces are fighting for democracy, labor will see to it that this race discrimination policy in the armed forces is dropped and that mixed regiments are set up.

This was really labor's day in Washington. It was one day that will be more than just a passing memory.



## Visit to Polish Unit On the Soviet Front

By Janet Weaver

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, July 21.—In the day that we spent with the Polish "Kosciusko Battalion" situated in a pine forest far from civilian life, we saw many signs of how in one short month a united, disciplined, fighting division is being born.

"We realize that our division will be but a drop in the ocean alongside all the Red Army divisions," artillery major Victor Grosz, a former journalist from Warsaw, told us.

"But if we can put up as good a showing as the Czechoslovaks we will be satisfied."

Major Grosz, who speaks excellent English, took us on a tour of the camp, through the barracks and

The writer of the column, (Daily Council News) which usually appears in this space, is on vacation. His articles will be resumed next week.

mess halls and even into the tents where his own men live. They were as neat and tidy as the best housewife's front parlor.

In his own regiment he introduced us to the four brothers Jurkewicz who served in a Polish artillery regiment before 1939. Since that year they have been working in the Soviet Union, three of them as auto mechanics and the fourth, who had become separated from the others during his flight from Poland, in the lumber industry near Leningrad.

The brothers were reunited when the four of them turned up at the division camp as volunteers. In the third infantry regiment we met six young Poles who had fought with the Soviet guerrillas after having escaped from a German labor camp in 1942. One of them, 19-year-old Thaddeus Rakowski, told us how this came about. He himself lived in a small town near Warsaw until 1941 when he was mobilized and driven to work on roads in the German-occupied part of the Soviet Union.

In March 1942, he and 31 other Poles were sent to a camp at the small town of Novorhezh in the Kalinin region.

"We worked together with Soviet people but we were forbidden to speak to them," he said. "Nevertheless we managed to find out that there was a partisan detachment in the district, whose political commissar was a Pole. We smuggled a letter out to these partisans, asking them to come and release us from the camp."

"On Thursday, March 11, at 5 A.M., the partisans came and hurled grenades into the guardhouse. In the scrimmage that followed we managed to slip through the barbed wire fence and get away."

The next day found them with the guerrillas and they remained there until April when they managed to make contact with a Red Army unit.

"A Red Army captain took us to Moscow and introduced us to Wanda Wasilewska," the boy continued. "When we heard that a Polish Division was being formed we signed up immediately. Now we are waiting for the chance to get even with the Germans."

Twenty-two-year-old Moses Rosenbush, who is studying to be a radio operator in a school for non-coms, is also "waiting for the chance to get even."

"I feel that I must do my duty as a Pole," he answered when I asked why he had joined the division. "And I've got a special score to settle with the Germans—to avenge all the Jews who were murdered in Warsaw."

He said that about 6 per cent of the soldiers in the division are Jewish.

While the main emphasis is naturally on military training, the commanding staff of the division are seen to it that recreation and entertainment are provided for the soldiers. In the evening there was a program given by the division's amateur drama group. The stage of the open air theater was an impressive sight, with the Polish White Eagle painted over the center and with red and white decorations.

On the side of the stage was a big portrait of Stalin with his words so cherished by the Poles: "The Soviet Union wants to see a strong and independent Poland." On the other side was a portrait of Colonel Zigmund Berling, commander of the Kosciusko Division, with his promise to "Fight to the Death Against Our Common Enemy."

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

July 22

MOSCOW—Maxim Litvinoff, People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the USSR turned down provocative demands by the Japanese government that the Soviet Union withdraw its troops from the territory west of Lake Hasang.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—George Sokolsky, columnist for the New York Herald Tribune received \$28,000 from the Iron and Steel Institute in a propaganda campaign against labor, the Senate Civil Liberties Committee was told today.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of the Interior Harold I. Ickes today accused Commander Charles E. Rosendahl of inconsistency in recommending that the United States sell helium to Germany. "After being wined and dined he comes back here and says that helium has no military value," Ickes said. Ickes quoted excerpts from Rosendahl's book, "What About the Air Ship," in which the naval expert stated, "Small wonder then, at the high regard in which helium is held as a valuable military asset."

"IT TOOK PLENTY of gall for the Tory Republicans to bring out their legislative reapportionment bill at the Constitutional Convention in Albany," says a leading editorial. (The editorial attacks the reapportionment proposals for the uneven proportion of Assemblies between New York City and upstate.)

DETROIT—Vice-President Richard Frankenstein and Secretary-Treasurer George Addes took to the air tonight in an effort to rally the union's membership against the splitting tactics of Lovestonlie President Homer Martin.

Daily Worker

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